RELIGIOUS.

MINUED FROM BIGHTH PAGE.

ts. The love ferst was opened in a simmanner, namely, by the singing of a short hymn the supplication of the Divine blessing. Then owed the relation of "experiences," which were hortly and so promptly delivered that in fittle our more than two hundred and forty had testimony of their devotion to the cause of There was, necessarily, no rehearsal of of the spiritual life of any of the speakers. A tage of Scripture, two lines of a hymn or a ment of the speaker. "I am determined to nothing among men save Christ, and Min platform. A lady member of the choir, with

A BRAMING, JOYOUS FACE, ad in a voice so clear that it could be heard e outer ring of the circle, said, "Jesus is my

Rock of Ages, delt for ms, Let me hige myself in these

In my band no price I bring.

Simply to the grows I ching.

Long the testiners were many who dated the comnencement of their religious life from that camp necessary. One of the most striking and probably he most interesting of these was that of an old and lifty-three years of age, whose physical appearance indicated that agricultural latters had been the redigation of his life, and who resided at Precision, indicated that agricultural latters had been the redigation of his life, and who resided at Precision, and agin, at the camp meeting for the first time nat algebra. He had wandered to the front of krother Applicate's tent, where a prayer meeting was being field, and had been solicited to enter by some broker, who had descried his anxious and distressed countenance. I was in this tent and saw the old man come in; he was evidently in real distress of mind. He knet down, and in a few minners the particulars of his spathal condition were made known to a rother who had knet oeside. him, and the prayers of the meeting were asked for in his behalf. There were several other penticulars, all of whom had afrised from their knees, with the declaration of a consciousness of pardon of an.

Tor the love feast service, and it seemed probable that the opportunity which the old man had embraced would not bring to him the reward of a consciousness of his feast with the distance of the promity which the old man had embraced would not bring to him the reward of a consciousness of the saving knowledge of a pardon of Sister Bottome he lassed into what Metaodists call "Hoerty," or the saving knowledge of a pardon of Sister Bottome he lassed into what Metaodists call importry. The story of the acquirement of his new-born belief. A pleasing and meshage into what Metaodists call importry or the acquirement of his new-born belief. A pleasing and meshage in the history and which the single meshage of the constant of the production of the callon of the relation of these captures. The prove rang with the hearty shreing of these Meshage a In my hand no price I bring. Simply to thy cross I ching.

McDermitt, King, Gallagher, Sammiss and Reinhart.

Les believed that the camp meeting this year has been floanciatly and spiritually a greater success than for many years past.

have professed to find the blessing of forgiveness of sin, and have to date the commencement of a ronewed christian hie from this encampment. That the success should be so marked is very encouraging, especially when it is considered how much more numerous of recent years have been these incestings, and that this year has been particularly signalized by the popularizing of this kind of Christian incor in various parts of the State. It is the judgment of well-informed Christian men at the camp that this is but a precursor of a great religious fevival throughout the land.

SUNDAY ROWDYISM.

esterday, at about six P. M., as Mr. Crofton, a te of Trinity College, Dublin, residing at 351 Pitth avenue, was walking down Ferry street, Hunter's Point, carrying two bouquets, a total strauger seized and tore the bouquets, remarking Insolerally that he would like to have them. He was promptly struck by Mr. Crofton and his mouth laid open, when a crowd of his companions, emerging from public houses, and according to one account, from a foneral carriage, assailed Mr. Crofton, striking him from all sides. While representing the was seized by his original assailant, whom in a tussie he managed to get under him in his fail. While upon the ground he was the recipient of various blows and kicks upon the head and body. The fowar who was underneath Mr. Crofton succeeded in gettang the latter's nose into his mouth, and in leaving thereon the marks of his teeth and would undoustedly have bitten it off but for his would be victim promptly fastening upon his throat Another rowdy attempted to insert his fingers in Mr. Crofton's eyes and gauge them out. Not a single policeman interfered, and the whole crowd had taken the boat for New York before a single gaardian of the peace made his appearance. Some of the lookers on seemied to interpose themselves between the assailance and the assailed, and thus enabled the latter finally to escape. Only one woman, as far as Mr. Crofton could see, took a really active and efficient asoleatly that he would like to have them. He

At an early hour yester-lay morning a disturbance took place at the residence of Mr. Thomas Luddy, 106 North Sixth street, when one Peter Ryan, a vigorous fellow of twenty-nine years of age, kicked Mrs. Luddy in the abdomen. Mrs. Luddy was far advanced in pregnaucy at the time the "knight

ndvanced in pregnancy at the time the "knight ctrant" kicked her, and her condition last night was precarrous. Ryan was arrested by Officer Baford and Justice Voorhies relited to adait him to bail.

BURGLARIES.

Between one and two o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Ira Thompson, of No. 64 South Ninth street, found a young burgiar in his back pariot, and gave him a good clabbing. He then called for the police, and was answered by Officer Forbes, who took the intruder to the Fourth street station house. There he gave the name of Richard Garrity, aged fourteen years. He was locked up. An hour afterwards Thomas Bunt, aged hineteen years, called at the station house to inquire for Garrity, and the sergeant in charge, being satisfied that Hunt had a hand in the burglary, locked him up also. It is the opinion of the police that timut and others whom they know put the boy Garrity through Mr. Thompson's rear window to commit a robbery, and that they would have succeeded only for Mr. Thompson's wakeniness.

and that they would have succeeded only for Mr.
Thomoson's wakefulness.
Charles Kavanagh and Edward Smith, aged respectively twenty years, were attrested yesterday
and locked up in the Fourth street station house to
asswer for committing a burglary at the residence
of John Kennedy, 120 North Fitth street, on the
hight of the 15th uit. Officer Timoshy Fheisn and
bitteritive Langan effected the capture of the alleged
burglars after a month's effort.

THE SHOOTING OF M'CABE.

As the condition of John McCabe, the reputed white near the corner of Sp.ing and Hudson streets on Saturday night by Gilicer Croak, of the Twentyon Saturday night by Glicer Croak, of the Twentyeighta precinct, was considered somewant critically
the selevue Hospital surgoon, Deputy Cotoner Cushman waited upon alcoabe and asked him a lew questions informally. He sand as had been snot without
provocation by some one in critical's cress, who
claimed to be a police officer. McCabe denies being
drains at the time of the shooting and says he does
not know who shot him. He considers himself to
be in a critical condition and fears he may not recover. Officer Croak does not deny the shooting
and claims it was done purely in set-science.

BIT NO A THUMB.

A Neighborly Quarrel Ending in Deuth. On the 4th instant Margaret Garey, forty years of age, then living at 413 West Phirty-sixth street, was admitted to Bedevue Hospital suffering from a lacerated wound or the thumb, caused, as charged, by having been bitten by Ana Foley, during a dight some three weeks previously. Margaret was treated by Hospital Surgeon Mitchell, but she continued to grow worse the Saturday night, when death ensued from pheumonia, superinduced by the bite on the thumb.

Coroner Schirmer look charge of the core and

bite on the thumb.

Coroner Schreiner took charge of the case and will hold an inquest to-day. The woman Foley has not yet ocen arres ed for the assault, which so the expectedly to her resulted in death.

THE BRICK CHURCH.

The Property on Park Row and Its Title.

Copy of the Original Grant and Covenant.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SELL.

The Compromise Between the Trustees and the Common Council.

Who owns he valuable ground on which the Trime building stands? Mayor Mail says it belongs to the city, and Mr. George Jones and his associated associated associated associated associated associated associated and the correct monitors in bringing an electrical suit to recover the property, and add it to our municipal weeking, the question involved as of sufficient importance to justify the appearance of an exhaustive article in the Sanday Mercury. The reversions made by the Culei Anguistrate are not wholly new. During the last lifeon years the tills to the ground has been a subsect of commons wisippers among the fleat that the surface of the subsequence of the subsequen

estigns forever, accessing to the prayers of the said petitioners, and the said report, offert, reasons and anney, made a yearly ent of the said report of the grant according. that the grant of the path of the grant according to the time of the grant of the said ground may be made out and issued under the seed of this comporation, which all contents that in grant of the said ground may be made out and issued under the seed of this comporation, which all contents that in grant of the said may be made out and issued designs of the said parties of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the peter of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the second path, and of the rent and consideration of the said Mayor, Alderman and Commonatty, have granted, barrying and soid, allened, released and the said Mayor, Alderman and Commonatty, have granted, barrying and soid, allened, released and the condition of the said seed of the said

the city of New York.

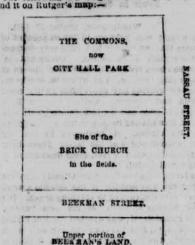
In testimony whereof, the sald Mayor, Aldermen and commonally of the city of New York, on the one part, have to these presents caused a common scal to be allred, and the parties of the second part have unchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

By order of the Common Council.

A. GUSTUS G. COURTLANDT, Clerk.

DIAGRAM OF THE PROPERTY.

The following is a diagram of the property as we find it on Rutger's map:—



Unper perion of BEER RAYS LAND.

THE FIRST TROUBLE ABOUT THE PROPERTY. In the year 1785 the trustees of the Brick church applied to the Common Council to reduce the Foreign and after using all the influence at their disposal they succeeded. The rent was reduced to 221 st, on the 3d of September in that year, and this amount was annually paid up to the 18th of May, 1866. When the church was removed up town. But the early officers of the church tound that, owing to an unexpected emergency, they were unable to pay this stud. Their income was mainly derived from the sate of graves in the little cometery adjoining their templet but in the year 1822, when ever and petilonce were trie in this city, the Common Council passed an ordinance forbiding burals within the council and ordinance forbiding burals within the council and of the trustees of the Brick clurch should be the trustees of the Brick clurch this pecuniary misoframe patiently. They bore this pecuniary misoframe patiently. They bore this pecuniary misoframe patiently. They bore this pecuniary misoframe patiently. They be a seed and receive from the Common Council permission to creet stores next the church, and were thus emblied to exist as an ecclesiastical corporation, but they paid rent annually.

FULLE ATLEMETS OF THE TRUSTEES TO THE THE PROPERTY.

In the year 1881 the trustees manifested a strong desire to sell the property. Word went round that it was in the market and what there were many bidders. The United States wanted it for a post office, and was about to purchase it when the Hon. Caleb Cushing, after a careful examination, discovered that the trustees could not by any possibility make a valid title, as the original grant provided that the trustees they would revert to the city whenever it ceased to be used for religious services and a cemetery. The government tien to the plot severely alone, but Henry J. Raymond, then a young and rising journalist, steeped un to buy it. He was urged to this by his friend, Mr. Wesley, now, we believe, the properti

the amount realized. Another beneath arising from the sale, if the restrictions be withdrawn, will be toe increase of taxable real estate. At present we derive but a triding income from it. The value of the fee, together with improvements, such as will be necessarily erected in this location, will amount to at least \$600,000 or \$700,000-mo small addition to the casis upon which our taxes are lavied."

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND RECOMMEND OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE SINKING PROPERTY OF THE SINKING FUND RECOMMEND OF THE SINKING PROPERTY OF THE SUMMEND OF THE SUMMEND OF THE SINKING PROPERTY OF THE SUMMEND OF

I am reconciled to concur in the within report, provided the portion of the avalls to the city be fifty per ceal.

THE PROPOSITION PAVORABLY RECEIVED BY THE ALDERMANIC COMMITTES ON FINANCE.

The communication of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund was referred to the Committee on Finance of the Board of Altermen, who made the following report:

That on February 25, 1765, the Corporation of the City of New York leased to Rev. Mr. Rogers and his associates forever the triangular piece of ground now occupied by the Frick Church, on express condition that the said premises should never at any time forever after be appropriated to private sensity mass, at an annual rent of 256, when the corporation reduced the rent to 241 &s. at which sum it has remained ever since. In 184, the trustees of the frick Church, at considerable expense, erected a large number of vanits on the church grounds for the interment of the dead, which promised to yield a very handoune revenue. This was denied them by an ordinance of the Common Council the same year, which required that no interment anough the made south of Sirand streat, under heavy penalty.

Some time after this the trustees erected a building for a lecture room in the rear of their church, and permission was given to the kinstees to rent such part of the same as might not be required for religious use as some equivalent for the ions of the revenue they find anteripant down the same might not be required for religious use as some equivalent for the ions of the revenue they find anteripant down the samily have applied to the Supreme Court for permission and authority to sell and convey the same, which was cranted February 15, 1835. Subsequently they applied to the Corporation to unite with them in selling and conveying the premises have been for some time desirous of selling their property, and have applied to the Supreme Court for permission and authority to sell and convey the same, which was cranted February 15, 1835. Subsequently they applied to the Corporation to unite wi

of the Trustees of the Brick Church, and offer the following resolution for adoction:

Resolved (if the Board of Councilmen concur), that the Common Council accode to the propositions contained in the several resolutions adopted by the morel of Trustees of the Brick Probyserian Church, and will pass the necessary ordinance to remove the restriction in the grant to said church do will that the grounds covered by the issues shall not be appropriated to private seems uses; and also to carry out in good faith the projections contained in said resolutions, according to the understanding between the trustees of the church and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, as set forth in the report of the same to the Common Council on the tith of April, 1858.

THOMAS OffIRITY,

Committee on Funance.

Alderman Herrick moved that the report, together with all the accompanying papers, be mid-upon the table sud-printed, which was carried.

PINAL ACHON OF THE ALDERMEN—THE PROPOSITION

PINAL ACTION OF THE ALDERMEN-THE PROPOSITION

OF THE ALDERMEN—THE PROPOSITION OF THE TRUSTRES ACCEPTED.

The Board of Aldermen met again on the 21st of April, 1856, to take that action on the proposition of the Trustees. They then passed an ordinance, providing

viding

That on the terms of such sale being compiled with, the
Mayor be sind he is hereby authorized and directed to execute
and deliver to the purchaser, under the corporate seal of the
city, a recease of all rests, conditions and restrictions reserved and consumed in said grant of the 25th of February,
1766, and a conveyance in see of all the estate right, this and
interest of the Mayor, Ansermen and Commonstip of the city
of New York in and to the said piece or parcel of land, and
every part and parcel thereof, with the apportsnances.

Attirmative—Aldermen Brown, Corwin, Bealy, Hoffmire, Claucy, Fox, Tucker, Gridaths, Steers, Jackson, Monahan, Valentine, Herrick and Varian—I. Segative—Aldermen Voorhees, Briggs, the President, Aldermen Fumer, Ely and Actionacy—5. The Trustees then paid the amount agreed upon into the treasury of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and it is to be returned with interest to the Time Association.

was and is null and vold, as the charter of 1853 provides

Sec. 7. That all ferries, dooks, piers and slips shall be leased, and all leases and sales of public property and franchises other than the grants of land under water, to which the owner of the upfland shall have a pre-emption right; shall be made by public auction and to the highest bidder, who will give adequate security.

WHAT THE MAYOR INTENDS TO DO.

The Mayor says that an amplication will be made to the Supreme Court for the appointment of a receiver of the Tenes property, pending the decision of the ejectment suit, and that some of the most eminent democratic lawyers have offered to aid the city's counse, in the prosecution of the case. The Mayor also says that the city authorities intend to sue the owners of the Times for six years' back rent. It is said that the late Mr. Raymond had an enabing act passed by the Sinte Legislature, by which the restrictions to the oid title to the property were removed; but it is held that the Legislature had no power to pass such an act, without first amending the charter of 1663, which was submitted to the people. The litigation promises to cover a very long period, and a number of republicans nave volunteered to raise a fund to aid the owners of the Times in defending their interests. If this be true we shall find the men who are loudly clamoring against alleged frauds on the city Treasury subscribing money to enable their radical brethren to cheat the city out of one of its most valuable pieces of property.

The Route of the Disease-The Necessity of a Rigid Quarantine and of Great Cleanliness-How the Epidemie is Ble eminated-

The Way to Treat It.

The cholera, which reached the United States in 1832, commenced in Hindostan in 1826 and 1827, passed through Central Asia by way of Cabul, Balk, Bokhara and Khiva, and reached Orenburg, on the eastern borders of Russia, in August, 1829; it was carried to Moscow in September, 1850, and to St. Petersburg in June, 1831. From these places it was conveyed to the following Baitic ports, viz.: Cronstadt, Riga, Memel, Königsburg, Dantzic and Stettin. From these Baltic ports it was carried to the east coast of England, especially from Riga; and trom Engiand and Ireland it was brought over to

the United States in emigrant smos.

The disease is now certainly prevailing in St. Petersburg, where there have been over seven thousand cases; it has reached Cronstadt, the port of St. Petersburg, the number of five hundred cases, and cases from thence have been stopped from entering Hull, on the east coast of Engin two days), which is the maritime outlet of Moscow; it is prevailing in Wilna (1,200 cases), on the River Niemen, not far from its entrance into the Baitic. It is epidemic in the Prussian Baltic ports Battle. It is epidemic in the Prassian Battle ports of Konigsberg (70 to 80 cases a day), Dantzte and Stettin, and from all these places there is almost daily communication by seem and sailing vessels with England. The London Medical Times of August 5, 1871, says:—"We should not be astonished any day now to hear of its arrival at Hull, Grimsby, Liverpool or Newcastle, and although we do not rank with the nervous people we think we have boards at our several ports should be stirred up into activity, and that should our first line of defence be should be prepared to resist the advance of the epidemic."

demic."

As Asiatic cholera is always an imported disease, and can only be brought into this country by ships, a good quarantine is the first line of defence, and it should be recollected that cases have occurred four-teen days after exposure.

But some cases will always slip through even the best quarantine; for it is now well proven that a single case of the disease, perhaps of the slightest degree and quite unsuspected by the patient bunself and those around him, may, il local circumstances of fitth and carelessness co-operate, exert a territay infective power on considerable masses of the population.—Simon.

Thus a patient with slight cholerine may travel, apparently well, from New York to Boston, Phila-delphia, Buffaio, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, or and easily that he has hardly been aware that he has had more than a stight diarrhoea or summer complaint, and yet may have distributed the disease

in many and distant places.

But those places must have been filthy, for the eholerate infection does not seem able largely to injure any population unless a fifthy state of things pre-exists. The infective material must have oppre-exists. The infective material must have op-portunities of action which decent cleanliness would not have afforced it. It renders other stagnating fifth equally poisonous with itself, and the disgnat-ing leaven of the disease then spreads in the air or water, to be breathed or swallowed by the popula-

Giean streets, good sewerage, proper house drainage and a good water supply give to town populations almost absolute security that choicra, if introduced among them, can nave no means of spreading its injection.—Simon.

be thoroughly carried out in every city, town. village and house. Municipal authorities and householders should be equally on the alert. The stigma of carelessness at least should rest upon every town and house into which cholera is intro-

much to counteract the effects of carelessness in quarantine and in cleansing of towns; for cholera is so little contagious that if proper precations are taken there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to others. But ignorance, carciessness and had sanitary conditions may develop its peculiar contagiousness with terribie lorce, and enable it to operate at considerable distances from the sick person. All matters which the patient discharges from his stomach and bowels, even in the signification in stomach and bowels, even in the signification of choleraic diarrhosa, are infective. The patient's power of infecting other persons is represented aimost exclusively by these discharges, and they must be disinfected immediately by the ardiation of a saturated solution of copperas and carboine acid. The infective influence of choleraic discharges attaches to whisteer bedding, clothing, towels and like things have been contaminated by taken. These should all be thoroughly disinfected, or, what is better, destroyed at once. Dr. Budit, of Eristol, England, who has firnished a perfect example of cholera prevention in cities, disinfected for the water discharges immediately on their issue from the body; ode paus and privies were denoted whin disinfectants; all bedding and linen, and clothers solied with cholera discharges were burned. In case of death the body was fairly embedded in cabolize of time and the coffin quickly fastened down, and the floors scrubned with a solution of permanganate of potash or chloride of line. It is well to add that at the very legimning of the medical attendance the carpets were taken up, curtains taken down, all superfluous articles of furniture and ciothing removed from the sick room. The bed was placed in the middle of the room, so as to nave free ventuation all around and to render the patient easy of access on every stele; and then, with bare walls and floors and every article not absolute errainty that the contagion would extend no farther. With these precautions, while stristol was in daily, rapid and almost hoces and the easy point, by cases which had escaped quarantied, and so little contagious that if proper precautions are taken there is scarcely any risk that the disease will

did a second case occur in a house which came under timely treatment. With these facts before us it is almost allowable to hold physicians responsible for the spread of the disease to other members of the family, or to the neighborhood.

As regards the prevention of the disease, it is well to remember that apples, peaches, cucumisers, melons, soft crabs, dams, &c., may cause cohe, diarrhice or choicer miess the experimenter has already been exposed to the disease. It is well for thind people to avoid these articles merely to save themselves needless anxiety and fright.

In clies like New York, where the drinking water cannot well become containmated, there is no danger of contracting the disease unless one contest in absolute contact with a choicer patient or with his soiler clothing.

A teaspoonful or two of table sait per day is an excellent preventive for those who are exposed to the disease; and one grain of sulphate of fron three or four times a day will check the disorder in its incipiency.

It is well to add that nearly one-half of all cases

its incipiency.
It is well to add that nearly one-half of all cases It is well to add that heard will recover from absolute repose in bed, between blankels, without any medicine whatever. But the patient should not rise or get out of bed on any account or for any purpose, and the calli from linen bed and night clothes will distroy many a promisbed and night clothes will distroy many a promisbed. P. 20. P.

Council, has issued a circular containing procautions against cholera. He says that cholera 19, happily, so little contagious in the sense in waich smallpox and scarlatina are contagious, that if smallpox and scarlatina are contagious, that if reasonable care to taken where it is present there is scarcely any risk that the disease will spread to persons who nurse and otherwise closely attend upon the sick. But the choiers has an infectiveness of its own. It is characteristic of choiers, and likewise of the diarrhos produced by the prevailing epidemic, that all matters discharged from the stomach and bowers of the patient are infective, and that if they be left without disinfection after they are discharged their infectiveness for some dails grows stronger and stronger. In the event of any escape in the drain into which such discharges are cast, the well or water sources might be infected. He therefore recommends that all discharges should be disinfected before being thrown into the drain, and that all clothes, towers, or bedding in the least tainted should use be carefully distincted. He remarks that the main object for endeavor must be to secure such local circumstances that cholara-contagium, though not distincted, shall be prevented from acting extensively on the population. He goes on to remark thus:—

tagium, though not disinfected, shall be prevented from acting extensively on the population. He goes on to remark thus:—

The dangers which have to be guarded against as favoring the spread of cholera-contaging acceptance of the property of the spread of cholera-contaging acceptance; which are in any (even the slightest) degree tainted by noise risos or other like kinds of nith; as where there is outflow, leakage or dilutation from sewers, house drains, circles, cesspeols, foul ditches or the like, into streams, springs, wells or reservoirs, from when the supply of water is drawn, or into the soil in which the wells are eliuate—a danger which may exist on a small scale (but, perhaps, often repeated in the same district) at the nump or dip-well of a private house; or on a large and even vast scale, in the source of supply of public water works. And, secondly, there is the danger of breating all waile is foul with editivia from the name sorts of impurity. Immediate and searching erandination of sources of water supply should be made in all cases where the source is in any degree open to the suspicion of injurity, and the water both from private and public sources should be examined. Where pollution is discovered everything practicable should be done to prevent the pollution from continuing, or, if this object cannot be attained, to prevent the water from being drunk. Simultaneously there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and outside the continuing of the prevent the water from being drunk. Simultaneously there should be immediate thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and outside thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and outside the outside of the section of the same refuse and outside the prevent the water from the words has accommissed in register should be immediate through which of unsire smells are let into house; thorough removal of every sort of house refuse and outside the prevent the sort of the country outlined washing and line washing of unadespread of

The Cholera in the Northeastern Ports of

Mr. J. Netten Radeline, of the Medical Depart-ment of the Privy Council, has now completed his tour among the northeastern ports of England, and, from the Humber to Berwick, has placed them all in a state of defence against the importation of in a state of defence against the importation of choiers. He has also been in communication with the shore authorities of the several towns in the district, and has ascertained that there is in all of them, as far as structural deficiencies will permit, a condition of preparedness against any possible ontbreak. Mr. Radchhe's visit has been everywhere cordiaity welcomed, his counsel sought, and his recommendations either carried into effect or carefully noted against inture emergencies. He will almost immediately proceed to the southeastern ports on a similar mission; for now that the disease has reached Konigsberg its frequent arrivals on our shores can hardly be long delayed, and it is, perhaps, most likely to be brought to the ports most used as piaces for the landing of passengers from the Continent. The port of London and the month of the Thames generally have been committed to the especial charge of Dr. Buchanan, whose well-known zeal and experience will leave nothing undone to unite local authorities into combited action, and to carry out whatever precautions the short time will allow, and the results of passing generally still permit to be enforced.

who well-known seal and experience with leave making minor to unter local authorities into come about time will allow and the results of pear implements on the minor the progress of the colores in electronic pears and the pears of the colores.

The Evidence in Franch.

The Evidence in Franch.

The minor the perports of the colores in Results during the present year, and of the means adopted to check it.—"Form the beginning of January until the end of Federary me cheerer continued its at check it.—"Form the pears of January until the end of Federary me cheerer continued its at check it.—"Form the pears of January until the end of Federary me cheerer continued its at checking at at Peterstruct, on Federary in It. For appeared at Moscow, where only it for all the colores made of Argin at the colores and the colores The Epidemic in Russia.

DOUBLED UP IN DEATH.

THE BODY IN THE BOX.

An Apparently Impenetrable Mystery.

Coming from Canada and Going to Hor Grave-The Medical Muddler-Where Are the Murderers !- The Mysterious Woman -Tripp, the Truckman-Looking for a Dector-

The Post-Mortem Examination.

Every possible kind of conjecture and speculation is affoat upon the unfortunate subject found in the box at the railway depot on Sainrday. The simple fact that the body of a beautiful woman could be used in that inhuman manner in the heart of a large city is in itself sufficient to create the deepest indignation. Where the horrible story, so shrouded in darkness, began, and how it was continued, is the theme of general discussion. One theory after another is started and discussed; but few, if indeed any, lead to anything like a satisfactory solu-tion of the mystery. That there has been FOUL AND BLOODY WORK

done in the case is now decided beyond all dental but now it was executed or by whom performed time alone can tell. One of the stories much repeated yesterday was that the lady had been an actress, and had only just arrived in America when some trouble befel her. Another, and a very much more probable tale, is that she came from the country for the benefit of medical advice and brought up at Brooklyn, from where the body was yesterday transferred to the city. Several fears in the country transferred to this city. Several facts in the detailed action of the man and woman who brought the corpse to the depot help to substantiate or at least give a strong coloring to this view of the affair. The body is now

coloring to this view of the affair. The body is now lying in the dead-nouse at Beilevne Hospital, and a more fearful sight could not be contemplated. From a young and beauthul woman in the prune of life it has changed to

A BLACK COZING MASS
terrible to lock upon and revolting to approach. The face is frightfully swollen and darkened in appearance. The eyes have seemingly started out of the head, and the pupils look decreased to half their na ural size from the maense surroundings of glaring white around them. The cheeks, lips and neck are fearfully swollen, while the rich abundance of hair is thrown in a tangled mass behind the head.

na ural size from the immense surroundings of glaring white around them. The cheeks, lips and neck are feartuly swollen, while the rich abundance of hair is thrown in a tangled mass behind the head, darkened and wet by

The PUTEID WASTINGS OF THE BODY.

If those parfod, heavy lips were for a moment restored to living action what a revelation they could make! If that rotting longue could move again in speech what a story would it tell to an astomshed world! Would it be one of trusting love and consequent betrayal, ending in a frenzled effort to dastroy the result of an unfortimate confidence, or would it be one of a premeditated and knowing dash into lorbidden ways, ending lataily for the miserable woman? There it hes, all that is left of a oneo beautiful woman, beneath the scrutinizing and wondering eye of a curious multitude, and yot no sound comes forth to clear up the mystery of ner taking away. No word can she now pronounce to tell of all the agony and suffering she went through before death came and shut out with his long grasp the torments of her life. There, extended in a common case, is the remnant of a dainty presence that men approached with respect and admiration, but now they fly from it, driven away by

This lovely woman, who during life was, no doubt, the cherished darling of a doting household, discovered in aer death the presence of the mainted and broken body by the very lith of decaying humanity. Throughout the night on Saturany and all day yesterday the police were unremitting in their efforts to flud the first clue to the daring murderers was brought this lady to her death, but up to a late hour last night nothing had been found out to enlighten them in the search. When the boy, Alexander Parks, told has story about the truck and that was the name palined on the truck that brought to be olded the police were unremitting in their efforts to flud his benefic and the flow, but he howe, him, and told the police that a man came to him on Friday and told him there was

A TRUNK IN BOND STREET

that